

Meigs County Telegraph.

A WEEKLY JOURNAL—DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND NEWS.

"Independent in all things—Neutral in nothing."

POMEROY, TUESDAY MAY 3, 1859.

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Poetry.

For the Meigs County Telegraph.
OLIVE MAY.

BY ANNE C. BAUMBER.
Sweet May had made a crown for June,
And smiling, placed it on her head;
And for her velvet sandals green—
Broadened with roses, earthy, tread,
A thousand owners of perfume,
In languor dropped their heads to rest,
Upon the supple's alluring wing,
And their fragile forms ceased.

Vacation at the college—and—
We closed our books with happy smiles;
And "Sweet May" hand-cuffs took off,
Forgetful of restraint awhile,
"Twas a sweet morning and the world—
Wore, clasped with stars, her robe of glory;
As I walked by the college white—
The cottage home of Olive May.

The window-sash was slightly raised,
A white face peeped by dewy lines,
Looked that of some pale Port, sent
To fill with cold blossom shrines;
The sun arose as a bright smile,
Dawns over a face grown dark with weal,
When suddenly some new-born hope
Rebathed with happy gleam.

The pale face at the window faded,
And the eastern sky before
Looked again and it was gone,
The sun rose and nothing more;
Yet at the noonday and at night,
Each hour of that summer day,
I thought of those soft, sunlit eyes,
And murmured "Olive May."

That cottage was my eyrie,
My walks all centered at its door;
Cupid had never touched my heart—
I said, "Twas friendship, nothing more;
Yet a new presence seemed to blend
With my spirit day by day;
And in each song I was saying to me:
The interlude was "Olive May."

Time would not wait—again I looked,
The summer arbor of my seat;
Again upon life's battle field,
I thought of those soft, sunlit eyes,
And murmured "Olive May."

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Adorning and Beautifying
Farmers' Homes.

"Should farmers adorn and beautify
their homes and farms before they become
wealthy, and if so, how may it be done in
the easiest manner?"

Every farmer who owns the land upon
which he resides—every man who owns a
house and garden should strive to make it
as beautiful as possible. It cannot be ex-
pected that the man of small means can
procure the expensive adornments of the
rich; his house may be small and plain,
but he can beautify and adorn it, never-
theless. I say he can make his home beau-
tiful and attractive, even if he is poor,
and I will state the reason why I think he
should endeavor to make his home beau-
tiful, and adorn it as much as possible.

When I think of the many reasons why
farmers should adorn their homes, I al-
most wonder that every farmer should not
see the necessity of having a pleasant, at-
tractive home. The moral influence of an
attractive and beautiful home is great, both
upon old and young. It tends to make
them love the pure and beautiful, wherever
it may be found. Nothing will banish vi-
cious thoughts and feelings from the mind,
sooner than to be surrounded by what is
attractive and lovely. I have never known
but few instances where victims of crime
had been favored with pleasant homes,
either in childhood or manhood; every-
thing rough and unattractive, makes the
man the same. But few persons ever leave
a pleasant home for the tavern or dram-
shop. Notice where you will, the first
signs of reform in bad men are usually the
adornment of their homes.

Nothing shows the refinement of the
farmer more than the adorning of his
home; it shows his good taste, and that he
is desirous of making all around pleasant
and comfortable. Beautiful and attractive
homes tend to increase all the good quali-
ties of the occupants, and remove the bad.
Beauty and loveliness in nature tend to all
that is noble in thought and deed, and
make mankind better, both as concerns
their own happiness and that of others.

Having shown why farmers should adorn
their homes, I will tell how to do it, the
easiest way.

If your house is poor and plain, if
you know to difference, if you cannot afford
to build a new one, add the surroundings of
the old one. In odd spots build a neat
yard—it will cost almost nothing; set out
some pretty trees in front, and surround
the house with them if possible. Fill the
yard with flowers, they will cost nothing,
but the trouble of getting, unless rare vari-
eties are procured, and your wife and
children will see to the cultivation—never
fail for that. Build a wood-house, if you
do not have one already. Don't let the
door-yard with wood-piles, old rails, car-
t-
wheels and other rubbish; remove the hog-
pen from its unsightly position near the
road-side to the rear of the house, and
build a neat frame structure, instead of
sticks and slabs—(will pay for itself in a
few years. Have good, neat fences; they
look, and are, much better. Remove all
sticks, stones and stumps from the fields.
Build good barns and sheds, if not al-
ready built; they will pay for themselves,
and look better than the unsightly objects
on many a farm. Don't allow loose boards
on your buildings, they are very unsightly.
Have good yards around your farm build-
ings. They add greatly to its beauty.—
Take at least one good agricultural paper.
Strive to make your home, farm and family
a pattern one—and in no way can it be done
so effectively and easily as by adorning it
externally as well as internally.—*Price
Essay in Geneva Farmer.*

The London correspondent of the Phil-
adelphia "North American" says:
Should war, unhappily be commenced,
it will be such a war as Europe has not
seen for long years. Probably no nation
was ever better prepared with deadly and
destructive weapons of war than France
at the present time. Every modern im-
provement has been introduced into her
gunnery, and her arsenals were never in
such a complete condition. They are cast-
iron cannon in enormous quantities, having
been erected in several districts of France.
Thirty thousand pairs of shoes and thirty
thousand overcoats have just been ordered
by France, for the Sardinian army. With
the vast armies of France and Austria, the
terrible war material which will be em-
ployed, and the certainty that the dogs of
war once let loose, all Europe will be in-
volved, no wonder the people shudder and
stand aghast at the very prospect.

THE MEMORY OF A MOTHER.—When
temptation appears, and we are almost
swept to do wrong, how often a mother's
words of warning will be recalled to mind
and the snare broken. Yes, the memory
of a good mother has saved many a poor
soul from going astray. Long grass
may be growing over the hallowed spot
where all her earthly remains repose.
The dying leaves of autumn may be
whirled over it, or the chill white man-
tle of winter cover it from sight, yet the
spirit of her, when he walks in the
right path, appears, and gently, sadly,
mournfully, calls to him when wandering
off into ways of crime.

The Slaver Trials at Charleston
Antislavery and Perjury.

We are not greatly disappointed to find
that Nullification is again in the ascendant
at Charleston. The charitable hopes we
lately expressed, as to the fidelity of a
Southern jury to the law and their cath-
regardless of public sentiment in favor of
renewing the African Slave Trade, prove
to have been groundless. What a jury on
the Western Reserve has done towards en-
forcing a justly odious law for the benefit
of slavery, a Southern jury has refused to
do in the case of a violation of the laws
against what has been rightly termed "the
sum of human villainies," the African
Slave Trade. Which section of the Union
is most loyal and most sincerely reverent
toward the Constitution, is plainly seen
from the two cases. It is also equally
plain in which part of the country a gen-
uine regard to the law of conscience pre-
vails, and where a vicious "higher law,"
the essence of which is lawlessness and per-
jury, has its real home. In any point of
view, the Charleston jurors have brought
deep disgrace upon themselves and upon
the public sentiment of the section which
they represent.

A perfectly clear case was made out in
the Echo trials. The chief witnesses were
Captain Maffet and Lieut. Carpenter, the
former the commander and the latter the
captain of the Dolphin, at the time she
captured the Echo. The character of that
vessel was fully shown, her ownership,
and the citizenship of Captain Townsend,
her commander, who was on trial. Cap-
tain Maffet testified as to the slaves taken
on the Echo, which he sent to Charleston.
The chart found on board had a con-
tinuous line traced on it, showing the
course of the vessel, from the coast of
Africa to the point at which she was cap-
tured. One of the prisoners, named
Henry, told Lieut. Carpenter that they
had been forty-three or forty-four days out,
that they made signals for landing the
negroes, on the very afternoon of the cap-
ture, and that one of these negroes was his
own property.

On the part of the prisoners, no testi-
mony whatever was produced.

The sections of the law of 1820, under
which they were indicted, provide that
"any person being of the ship's company
of any vessel, owned wholly or in part by
any citizen of the United States, who shall
solicit on any foreign shore, any negro
or mulatto, not held to service by the laws
of either the States or Territories of the
United States, on board such vessel with
intent to make him a slave, or who shall
forcibly confine or detain, or aid and assist
in confining or detaining, any such negro
or mulatto, shall be deemed a pirate, and
suffer death."

Clearly proved guilty as the prisoners
severally were, with no shadow of rebut-
ting proof, we have as yet only two further
facts in the case—namely, that they were
defended by four lawyers, and declared
not guilty by the jury, in direct defiance
of the law, the testimony, and their oath.

Similar is the action taken by the grand
jury at Charleston, near the same time, in
the case of Capt. George of the Wanderer,
another slave-trader, caught in the very
act, and beyond all peradventure proved
guilty. In obedience to the "higher law,"
of their own will, or of Southern public
sentiment, that body refused to find a true
bill for piracy, declaring upon oath that
there was no ground of accusation against
him.

In all these cases, it is to be borne in
mind, that the several juries have been
specially instructed from the bench, Judge
Wayne of the United States Supreme
Court presiding, that the law is constitu-
tional, and that it was their duty to en-
force it, in accordance with the facts
shown. About the facts there was not the
least shadow of question. The law the
jurors had solemnly sworn to support.
It is utterly useless for such men, or those
who sustain them, to talk any longer of
Southern honor, as pertaining to them-
selves—saying nothing of conscience or
loyalty.—*Cin. Gazette.*

SHADE TREES.
How beautiful, most beautiful of earth's
ornaments, are trees! Waving out on the
hills, and down in the valleys, in the wil-
derness, or orchard, or singly by the way-
side, God's spirit and benison seem to
us ever present in the trees. For their
shade and shelter to man and brute; for
the music the winds make among their
leaves and the birds in their branches,
for the fruits and flowers they bear to
delight the palate and the eye, and the
fragrance that goes outward and upward
from them forever, we are worshipful of
trees.

"Under his own vine and fig tree,"
or fruit tree—in his own vineyard and
orchard! what more expressive of inde-
pendence and lordship in the earth?
Well may the Arab reverence in the date-
palm a God given source of sus-
tenance. Dear to the Spaniard is the
olive, the Malay his betel-nut, and to the
Hindoo his banyan, wherein dwell
the families of man, and the birds of
heaven build their nests.

Without trees, what a desert-place
would be our earth—naked, parched,
and hateful to the eye! Yet how many
are thoughtless of the use and beauty of
trees. Most beautiful ever as God plants
them, but beautiful ever planted by the
poorest art of man, trees should be pro-
tected and preserved.

If he is a benefactor who causes two
blades of grass to grow where one grew
before, how much greater is his benefi-
cence who plants a tree in some waste
place, to shelter and shade, to draw
thither song birds, and to bear fruit for
man? Plant trees, O man that has waste
land; and be careful of those that are plant-
ed, all ye sons and daughters of men.

Science and Poisoning.

One of the most important murder trials
which has ever come before our City
Court, was terminated, after eighteen days
sitting, on the 26th ult., in the conviction
of James Stephens for poisoning his wife.

We do not stoop to this case as a criminal
topic—because that would be entirely for-
getful of the legitimate order of our mission
—but for the purpose of showing the
power and subtlety of science, in detecting
arsenic, when used for criminal purposes.

In this case the victim had been dead and
buried for nearly a year before the matter
was brought before the courts, the body
was then exhumed and the intestines placed
in the charge of Dr. Doremus for chemi-
cal analysis. The result of this was given
in detail, in an examination of two hours
on the witness-stand; the following is the
substance of it: He found from four to
six grains of arsenic in the remains of the
deceased woman. At such a period after
death much of the arsenic swallowed by a
patient, would be absorbed, and the quantity
found in the remains was not an exact
test of the amount of arsenic taken.

The quantity of arsenic sufficient to cause
death varied in different persons and un-
der different circumstances. It was on
report that a grain and a half had killed;
Sir Benjamin Brodie was the authority
for that. Two grains, three grains accord-
ing to the circumstances, were sufficient
to cause death. An analysis of two hun-
dred cases of poisoning by arsenic, made
by Dr. Lee, established Professor Dore-
mus' conclusions on the subject of the
symptoms produced by poisoning with ar-
senic, which were vomiting, pain in the
pit of the stomach (described as a burning
pain), a similar pain in the throat, nerv-
ousness, and prostration of the whole
system, partial paralysis, diarrhea,
swelling of the parts of the body, and a pec-
uliar anxious appearance of the counte-
nance.—*Scientific American.*

Coal Oil in Co-Boction.

The Progressive "Age" says that great
excitement exists in Coshocton county,
with regard to the manufacturing of coal
oil, and that many persons are going into
the business. The best canal coal of the
State is to be found there, and the people
are determined to develop their resources
in that way. Five companies on one farm
out 1,000 gallons a day; another manufac-
turers 500; another 2,500; another
1,500—in all, 5,500 gallons a day. These
works will all be in operation in less than
three months.

The profits of the manufacture of this
oil are enormous. Ten cents per gallon
will, it is said cover all the expenses of
manufacturing, and it finds ready sale
over the country, at 40 cents per gallon,
leaving the nice little profit of thirty cents
per gallon.

These mines, it is considered by com-
petent judges, contain the best coal of any
in the country, yielding, as it does, 60
gallons of superior light oil to the ton.

It will require about 5 1/2 tons—scrapers,
miners, transporters, ropers, tenders, &c.—to
run these works. May we hope those of
our citizens who are idle and want work,
will there find it?

Arrangements have been made to ship
large amounts of the coal to Newark, New
Jersey, Philadelphia, and Steubenville, to supply
the markets now in operation at those
places.

The capital already invested, exclusive
of lands, amounts to \$92,000.

The Oberlin Cases.

The Cleveland papers do not speak in
very complimentary terms of the manner
in which the United States officers have
deported themselves in the Oberlin Re-
sistance trials. The Judge at first initiated
that the same jury which convicted Mr.
Bushman should sit in each of the other
cases, but he has at length yielded, either
to the force of public sentiment, or else to
the motions of an accusing conscience.—
The District Attorney and the Marshal are
also charged with having exhibited a de-
gree of partiality and partisan feeling,
quite unbecoming their positions. Out of
forty jurors originally returned, there were
ten Republicans, and each of these were
stricken off the list, at the outset, to se-
cure a strictly partisan jury. The "Her-
ald" further criticizes the conduct of the
prosecuting officer as follows:

1st. Let it be remembered that the Dis-
trict Attorney, who has control of the
Grand Jury, allowed Mr. Norton, the
father of the boy who for \$20 decoyed the
negro—by lying to him—into the hands of
the slave catchers, to sit upon the Jury
that found the indictment against these
men.

2d. Let it be remembered that the Dis-
trict Attorney allowed a United States
Deputy Marshal to be one of the petit jury
that tried Bushnell.

3d. Let it be remembered that the Dis-
trict Attorney, after Bushnell had been
convicted, insisted that all the other de-
fendants should be tried by the same jury;
a jury that had passed upon all the main
facts in their cases.

It matters little to say, even if true, that
the evidence was conclusive and the ver-
dict just, as an apology for such proceed-
ings. No verdict is right, no case is
fairly determined, when such influences
are mixed up with the trial.

To make Orange Pudding—grate
the yellow part of the rind, and squeeze
the juice of two large oranges. Strain
together a cream, half a pound of pow-
dered white sugar, and add a wine glass
of mixed wine and brandy. Beat very light
six eggs, and stir gradually into the mix-
ture. Put into a buttered dish with a
broad edge, round which lay a border of
puff paste neatly turned. Bake it half
an hour, and when cold grate white sugar
over it.

LAW OF OHIO.

BY AUTHORITY.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General
Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the
following sums be and are hereby ap-
propriated out of any money in the treasury
applicable thereto, from the general re-
venue, for the expenses, in part, of the first
quarter of the year commencing on the
fifteenth day of November, in the year
eight hundred and fifty-nine, (1859):

For the payment of the salaries of the
governor, auditor, treasurer, comptroller
of the treasury, secretary of state, attorney
general, secretary to the governor, state
commissioner of common schools, and the
state librarian, three thousand four hun-
dred and twenty-five dollars, (\$3,425):

For the payment of the salaries of the
Judges of the supreme court, court of
common pleas, and superior courts, eigh-
teen thousand nine hundred and fifty dol-
lars, (\$18,950):

For the payment of clerks in the office
of the auditor of state, one thousand four
hundred dollars, (\$1,400):

For the payment of clerks in the office
of the treasurer of state, seven hundred
dollars, (\$700):

For the payment of the clerks in the office
of the comptroller of the treasury, eight
hundred dollars, (\$800); and for the
first quarter of 1859, (\$800):

For the payment of clerks in the office
of the secretary of state, five hundred dol-
lars, (\$500):

For the payment of clerk in the office of
attorney general, two hundred dollars,
(\$200):

For the payment of mileage of county
treasurers traveling to and returning from
the seat of government making their semi-
annual settlement in the month of Febru-
ary, 1859, one thousand eight hundred
dollars, (\$1,800):

For provisions and household and cur-
rent expenses of the central Ohio peni-
tentiary, ten thousand dollars, (\$10,000):

For provisions, household and current
expenses of the southern Ohio penitentiary,
six thousand dollars, (\$6,000):

For provisions, household and current
expenses of the northern Ohio penitentiary,
six thousand dollars, (\$6,000):

For the salaries of superintendents, stew-
ards, matrons, physicians and teachers of
the Ohio institution for the education of
the deaf and dumb, two thousand two hun-
dred and fifty dollars, (\$2,250):

For provisions, household and current
expenses of said institution, three thousand
dollars, (\$3,000):

For salaries of officers, teachers, and
other employees in the Ohio institution for
the education of the blind, one thousand
five hundred and seventy-five dollars,
(\$1,575):

For provisions, household and current
expenses of said institution, three thou-
sand two hundred dollars, (\$3,200):

For the salaries of superintendents, stew-
ards, matrons